BELOW THE CRUST

A Bescent Into the Bancing "Kens" and "Dives" of the Sixth Ward.

"Scotty Riley"." Booxing Ken-A Congress of Footpads, Burglars and Pickpockets-Mary McDermott and "Slouchy" Dancing a Straight Jig-The Italian Dance House in Baxter Street-Organ Grinders' Little Girls and Bootblacks and Newsboys Gyrating in the Intoxicating Waltz-How the "Patrons" Live and Sl en and Eat in Their Dens.

. The woodwork is solled and greasy, and the phanking in the narrow nailway, which opens on a wretened court, has been worn into hollows by the thousands of feet which have passed here, weary with misery and hunger and shame. Many of thos feet have ere this been tied together when taken from the river and the Morgue, and to-night, while the flickering lights from penny dips burn and spatter behind noisome window panes in the dreary court, gaunt figures in tatters, whose features are pinched from hunger or whose eyes, once bright, are dimned by drink and dissipation, grope about like

of this court, the special policeman, who accompa-nies the writer, a low sized, stout man, with a face fringed with an ample pair of sandy whiskers, grasps my arm and says quickly :-

"Now don't mind what you see here; it's really the worst place in the Sixth ward, and there are some pretty hard cases in this dive. This is Scotty Kliey's,' No. 15 Baxter street."

We both began to ascend the stairs very slowly. feeling our way with both hands, and occasionally BESMEARING THE TIPS OF OUR FINGERS

with some giatinous substance remaining on the broken wails, at intervals. Shouts of hoarse, unmusical laughter broke on the drums of our ears, and these shouts came from a dark hall, at the end of which long lances of light streamed out on the dirty

"Tuey re all women here," said Caddell, the specual, "and a precious nice gang they are, to be sure." At the doorway a group of bold-faced and gau-dily dressed women-none over twenty-five years of age-met us, and seeing that we wanted to enter the apartments they all fell back near a hot stove. but one who stood in the doorway in an impudent way, and who broke out into loud imprecations and showered over our heads, eves, limbs and bodies in general a recking hot voiley of damnation and ob-

"Wot the Hades are you browzing around here for at this tim: o' night, you pair of scape gallows? Are you goin' to treat, or are you A PAIR OF BILKS

Pd like to know ?"

"She's a mos specimen of woman am't she's said the peliceman to the writer, who fed back a little staggered under the tongue of this furious hag, who was probably about twenty-eight years of ge, of fair complexion with ruddy cheeks, and having an immense gach which stretched from the base of her forehead-seamed with villany and crime-to her left ear.

"That's Mary McDe mott. She's got A HEART AS HARD AS A STONE

and has served a term in the State Prison. I don't really think she'd take anything out of her reach. Captain Jordan knew her well and I suppose Cap-tain Kennedy will have her one of these days by the One of the women, with a toss of the head and a

twirt of her skirts, walked over behind the sickening and nausening hot slove and bounced her person into a ricketty chair, saying at the same time:-

"I don't think yez 'ill make much of thim customers, Mary. They're com n' around PUITIN' ON AIRS.

And I suppose that fellow- he tall wan-is a medikal student, nosin' to see what he can find out, too. Divit blow yez, for a pair of beats, are yez goin' to

"Me lady, if ye don't keep a quiet tongue in ver "ac hay, if ye don't keep a dilet tongue in yer head," said the potteeman, Frank Caddell, "ye'll have to take a walk in the cool air. What are you all he dod t gether for in this room?"

"Well, if you want to know, we are waitin' for him, and we pay twelve deliars a month for the room or twenty-seven dollars for the whole flure," said the vicious bedame cailed McDermott, with a laugh.

The room had a dirty table, over and around the means of which long lifes of

Beams of which long lies of COCKROA H INPANTRY
were debouching in and out, and live

were debouching in and out, and tive forlors looking choits, whose legs seemed paralyzed. The makicipiece was adoract—or, rather, usiguice—by 2 few scattered and grotesque agures of deff, and, strange to say, there was a gaudy print representing the great act of sacrifice performed by the Son of han, nearly 2,000 years ago, for the redemption of mankind, with the blood, the final tree and the nails fastened crucily in the sacred seet. What a picture to hang in this den of conserve birds of night. The women's laces were trrible to book at, so low, abandoned and lost to shame were they in every lineament. One girl, in answer of question which I ventured to put to her, answered boldly and without nestation, "What so we do for a livin'? Why

or are you only playin' of, which? If you want to know, it's just this. We entice men up here, get them to take a drink, and loof them, and then we go out a back way and leave them twidding their finnings. Are weshieves? you say. May be we are, and may be we are worse, and that's all you can git

I went down the stairs after this, following his lead timorously, for 1 expected to fail through a rotten plank or run against an assassin with a bludgeon or a knife, and we presently came into a long and narrow room, which nad a bar in it and was crowded with people of both sexes. The proprietor of the den.

was crowded with people of both sexes. The proprietor of the den.

"SCOTTY RILEY,"
a beetle-browed fellow, with sandy monstache and goaice, and a thick overcoat of black, rough cloth, who was very much stooped or "cund-shouldered," stoot beneat the bar, and was engaged in dealing out mander, burglary and suicide at five cents a glass to his customers. There was a man playing an accordeon and another shaking a famborine at one coil of the room scaled on chairs, and these two were the only human beings in the apartment who did not have a sowi of viliany and murder in their faces. One tall fellow, with a cap, whose eyes were of a deady leaden thue stood up behind a projection of the bar and eyed in self and the piliceman with no friendly looks. Were it not for the pre-sence of the representative of the law and of force I was quite sure that three or four of those fellows would not besitate to

beat his life out with the blows and empty his

bent his life out with curck blows and empty his pockets.

Mary McDermout, the "Thenardier" of the place, had preceded as from above into the barroom by some other emrane, and was industing in some of her enoice pleasantines at our expense.

"Dook AT THOSE TWO SOCKERS,"

said she, cheerinity: "they won't put up a quarter for drinks, neither of them; and suit they want to see hie. It's a pity about them, it is, book at them, girss, and give them a cold laugh."

"himi-inda-ind-ha, yer nee snoozer, aint yon," chorus d a bevy of loathsome females, and all the male rufflants and carrion birds echoed the shout of mockety.

or mockery. "Let's nave a fig. McDermott" said Scotty Riley

"tee's have a Jig, McDermott" said Scotty Riley to the fair and enchanting Miss Mary, and she stood up on the middle of the floor, with her hands resting on her hips in

THE ORTHODOX WALK AROUND,
with the savage look of warder in her eye.

"come, gut up, Siduchy," said an attendant of the crib, "and peg a foot with Mary. Pay for yer longuage."

longins." Was a tall, ragged looking furriner, who seemed as if he had not slept in a bed since the breaking out of the rebellion. He commenced to unwhat masself slowly to his full height, unto be at od about six feet two faches on the moor. "BLACK AWAY WITH THE MOOZIE," said "Sloveny," while he advanced one foot and "lay to" like a ship in a gale, the tobacco juice meanwhile insling from the corners of his mouth in disgues ing orbites.

which did not run down, from the roots of his hair to the eyebrows, more than an inch and a quarter. He was a right jolly fellow, so he was, to scuttle a ship as

to the eyenows, more than an inch and a quarter. He was a rigut-joily fellow, so he was, to scuttle a ship or CUT A THROAT WITH HIS LONG, TALON-LIKE FINGERS, under the nails of which was visible nearly a pint of carriby, black matter.

"Well, I think the country is goin' to the devil," said a huge red-faced girt with a black Astrachan sacque and must of the same material. "I suppose it's so use in tryin' to get a drink from a free londer wha somewer you may say to sim," and with that she dopped down on a kench.

A woman now entered, with her head and face the dup in dirty white bandages, and her ears and neck covered with piralent and disgusting soces. She was very druns, and recled all over the apartment, annot the derisive cheers of the scounard gang, in an effort to clutch at the railing or projection of the bar. Calling for a drink, she was told by the proprietor to "PROJUCE TEN CINTS."

She fumbled through the mass of rags which served as a garment for the lower part of her body, and, with much difficulty, discovered a lonely and greasy ten cent stamp, which as the fightly hold in her left hand, the barman at the same time measuring out in the glass about two taches deep of villanous gin. This she seazed, and heid the glass before the flame of the gas jet in an unsteady manner, and then, raising it to her lips,

Downed the Lagor with a Gull.

Then she three the glass on the bar, and "Scotty Ries" thundered at her;—

"Yet are ye tryin' to do, you old cruiser? D'ye want to break the glass, blast you? Where is the ten cate?"

The w man sidled away from the bar, endeavor.

want to break the giss, blast you? Where is the ten cuts?"
The w man sided away from the bar, endeavoring to escape with the last 'stake" which she had gathered in her ni hely burney through the Five Fonts but Scotty Ritsy was too quick for her, and he ran ground the bar and gripped her arm until the poor wretch selemed and handed nim the ten cent samp in ordaken terror.

"Lay go o' me arm, and strike some one of your size," she whimpered, and she rather fell out than walked out of the room on to the street.

At this moment the back of the writer was turned on the asseminge, and while he shood surveying the scene he felt a quick, heavy blow on the back of the neck from some person's hand, and, turning round, discovered Mary McLermott returning but in a be ligerent way, with her hams well up, from the bar, while shouts of inaugater from the burglars, this was and in amous women at the dexternly and quickness of the blow filled the room.

"You never got

thieves and in amous women at the dexternt, and quickness of the blow flied the room.

"You never got

A RELT IN THE LUG
before, did you, you bloody old preacher?" asked the festive Medermost, and the willer was compelled to asknowledge that he never old receive a blow from beamd, in baster street before.

After this burning insult we left the den of Mr. "Scotty Rile;" and went up the street a snort distance, stopping at the place owned by an Italian named Antonio Conneo, No. 32 Raxter street. This gentleman combines

THE USEFUL AND THE OFNAMENTAL in his line, unting pleasure with business.

Mr. Conneo is a grocery man by day and a dance house keeper by night. During the day, and until nine o'clock at night, be vends sugar and ten and hard baked loaves of bread to the Irish wanderers in his section of the Sixth ward, and cheese, olives, pickles, surdines and Italian wines to the countrymen and women of his who possess the needing.

When night falls he has a dance house, ware the frugal sons of labor may embrace the tuneful goddess ferspichore, in the persons of the half grown Italian giris, who lonew dand organs all day through the crowded streets of he cuy.

Mr. Conneo has a large and bountiful grocery store. There are plies of dark, round chorses standing on top of ca h other, and there are cases of wine branded with the calignatical titles of "Asa," "Malvasia," "Barbera," "Brachette," "Mosco.o," "Nebiolo," "Gorgnothon," and other hard names, all deeply

"Nebiolo," "Gorgnotino," and other hard names, all deeply

BURNED IN WITH A HOT IRON.

Mr. Conneo is a slightly built man, with a thick mustache and sharp eyes, and seemed of a civil disposition caough. He escorted us irrat into his parior winch is a room about six foot square, and to which no objection could be offered but the cockroaches who roamed around in bewindered state on the walls.

Here a handsome woman in the prime of life, whose face must have once been very beauthful, sat with that grace winch is never observable but in the Southern Italian. This was Maddelena conneo, with to Antonio Conneo. The woman had dark, passionate eyes and a grave, matronly face that seemed altogener out or place in a Bakter sirect see.

"Will you have of the vine or Brachetto?" asked Conneo of Mr. Caddell and our reporter.

"Well, as Julius Sayzar said when he crossed the Alps in search of Hannibai, I don't care if I do Take A Hack AF II."

I pray here observe that Mr. Caddell sa police officer deeply versed in history, and is considerable of a poet, having been the lather of many sweet verses.

A man of the type known as the "snoozer" or

of a poet, having been the father of many sweet verses.

A man of the type known as the "snoozer" or "satter"—a sort of a barroom fungus—was called, and he brought a bottle with a nuge laber bearing the wallekress of Savuy on its face. He was affecting to breash magnary colwess from the neck of the bottle. From the casement's edge depended a box of mignonete, beinging the faste of some womanly hand in the apartment. Connec pourred out three glasses of a fluid which was of a red color akin to claret, but with the dayor of a Malara wine. These glasses were inted sicilary and drained, while THE "SNOOZER" PASSED OUT.

and immediately fell asleep on a convenient cheese box.

and immediately fell asseep on a convenient cheese box.

"I have been sixteen years in dis traid," said Conneo; "I come de magniñeo city of Genozan, a spiendid city, gentiemen. Will you have of the vine of Brachetto more? No? Or Malvasia? No? I keep de danz house at night, but I always have peeples who are mooch respectable. Nevare tieves, My wite, Maddolena, is from Genoa too," Here the woman shot a giance of her passionately dark eyes at the detective.

at the detective.

"Connec continued—Some of my customers are laborers in the centrale Parco; I suppose dey get tree deliars a day; and some dey are street sweepers; you see dem in Broadway at night, bey? Yes? Den dev come up stairs to de dame to have de

amoosemement when I give de dance tree nights de week. When de po lee co he sometimes dey all run down frightened, becos dey don't know de ways of de country mooch yet—dey run out in a blek door when Captain Kennedy comes and come in de store. I import my cheese and I sell some of it wholesale. I am worth eight or ten thousand dollars, Irish women don't buy plekles or preserves."

"They buy pickles, but not preserves," said Mrs. Conneo in a quiet way, and bent her eyelashes

"Would you like to see de dance, zhentlemen 517

by stateen in length. The place was combined by a motley assemblage of people. A number of boys, some of whom were evidently bootblacks and not a lew grown up newsboys, sat or stood around the room. A few of the audits were dark, scowing-looking brigands, and one leflow, who wore a neavy conforter around his trousers pocket and losked at the hour. Capitain Kennedy, of the Sixth preciact, who was in the visiting party, saw this man, and asked Counco, who seemed up here in the dance house to be a different man from the grocery and cheese Conneo, "Who is that man with the gold waten?"

"Zis man!" Ah, he is a laborer in ze Centrale Parco; he get very good wage—tree dollars a day—he dance by-and-by."

A GOLD WATCH AND THREE DOLLARS A DAY in the Central Park; I had neard of a Sixth avenue car conductor who had built two brown stone houses from his honest earnings, and also of a retired barkeeper who wore diamond breastpins and had purchased a yacht; but an honest laborer in the Central Park at three dollars a day, who also supported a family and wore heavy rold watches, i never before had encouniered in my peregrinations.

had encountered in my peregrinations.

"Come, Siephano give us ze danse.

LET ZE LITTLE GIRL DANSE.

You see, sir, the man who dance with the girl he pay ten coat to the bar, but the girl, she pay nothing Tou see, Sir, the han who dance what are girl ing at all for ze danse."

Stephano sat in the corner of the room, near a bar which measured about four feet long, and Stephano, who was a little weazened-faced weazeneyed Italian, struck up a dreamy sort of an air, solited for waitzing in an instant. The crowd of persons in the room, which tooked like an attic forstowing away lumber, contracted slowly, like the folds of a snake, into a circle, as a young lad, with the lines of juvenile depravity woven in the fibres of his face, slepped into the ceatre of the room to dance. He wore a roundabout jacket, was perhaps lifteen years of age, and had his trousers at the lower end stuffed into his well worn buots—lie had an "ARTFUL DOBGER" LOOK, and seemed "very dy" to what was going on. Paying his ien cents with the assumption of a man of thirty years of age, he seized a young girl less in years than himself by the arm, and this young woman may be perhaps described as the best example of her peruhar class.

culiar class. She was well formed, of the middle height, with

the name of this the word chastity was even at her tender years.

A THING TO BE LAUGHED AT and made a mockery of. Stained as she was with the founders of this Baxter street kennel her voice was full of a musical tenderness, and her bounteens forenead, above which the sitient tresses fell, would have graced a coronet. Full of grace in every motion, and undulating like a read in a summer wind, the thought would strike one, as she danced in the wild hell-medicy, that his hand must be cursed who first led her into degradation.

Now the young Italian rowdy, with his eight fakes her waist in his farm, and around and around they spin to the rending strains of the music, and fetting is the place it becomes a beautini palace in the eyes of the young 1st, and sapphire columns rise before her and terraces of marble, crowned with the myrthe and itex of her own sumy land, and all is just to her but the

and a woman for all purposes of this Baxter street

What is this? his eyes are heavy;
Think not they are gazed with wine.
Go to him; it is thy day;
kits him; take his hand in thine.
The old man is her father and to such a life as this has the old virilan condemned her.
An hour in Baxter street after dark gives a terribly powerint pleture of city frie to those who may wish to examine its darkest times.

NOTES ON THE WAR.

What They Say and Do in Paris-Thanks

to Bismarck.
A correspondent, writing from Paris on the 29th October, says:-In yesterday's Chartrari the King of Prussia appeared in the character of Van Amburg, with the British hon licking his boots; and we shall ubtiess be further trunted here with our numiliating position, since Count Bismarck has just turned back a number of English residents desirous of quitting Paris now that beef is scarce, allowing

quitting Paris now that beef is scarce, allowing Americans and Russians to proceed on their journey. The insult is keeply left here.

2. Entert Legouvé, in a lecture at the Theatre Français which preceded a performance, had to thank Count Bismarck for several benefits—for the death of Clesarism and pretorianism, nitramontanism and desidyism, the fusion of classes on the ramparts, the separation of Church and State, the foundation of grantinoss and obligatory instruction, and many other blessings bestowed unwittingly by the Chanceltor on the nation he is strangling. The Count, according to M. Legouve, is making Cornation metal. In another portion of his fecture the lecturer protested against the present manns for change od instorical names, calling, for instance, the Place Loyale, so often mentioned in the pages of Sevigné, Retz and St. Simon, Place des Vosges, A more foothal change has usen made by the Mane of Paris, who has decided that Voltaire shall replace Prince Engene Beautharnais. The Putriarch of Ferne, the friend of Frederick the Great, who could write som verses as these on M. de Soubise, the De Fally of Louis XV.:—

Heros du Nord, je savals blen

is to disposess the honest soldier who so often fought against Frussia and who rejused to listen to the orihant overtures of the alice, which seduced the King of Naples, but had no effect on the Viceroy of

M. Felix Pyat having declared in the Combat that Marshai Barame had sent a colonel to the King of Prussa to treat concerning the surrender of Merz in the name of the Emperor Napoleon, the editor has been severely handled by the National Guards, and the copy of the Combat publicly burned on the Boulevards.

A large quantity of saltpetre has been extracted

Bazaine's Defence in the Newspapers. A mail telegram from Brussels, dated on the 4th instant, at eight o'clock in the evening, reports thus:- "Marshal Bazame has written a letter to the Nord, bearing date the 2d instant."

Nord, bearing date the 24 instant."

I have read your political bulietin of the 1st of October, in which you refer to M. Gambetta's proclamation. You are right; the Army of the fining woth, not have obeyed a traitor. The only answer I shall make to this lying lacubration is to send you the order of the day (already published), which was addressed to the army after the councils of war held on the 20th and 2sta of October. M. Gambetta does not seem to be aware of what he is saving, or of the position an which the army at Metz was placed when he sugmatizes as he does its chier, who struggled for three months against forces double those at his disposal, and whose effective strength was always kept up. I received no communications from the government at fours, notwithstanding the efforts made to place ourseives in relation. The army of helz had one marshal, 24 generals, 2,140 officers and 42,350 men struck by the enemy's fire, and it made itself respected in every fight in which it engaged. Such an army could not be composed of taitors and cowards. Famine and disorganization alone caused the arms to fail from the names of the 65,000 real combutants who remained. The arthlery and cavary were without horses, it having been necessary to kill them to aleviate the privations of the army. Mad the latter not displayed such energy and patriotism it would have had to succume in the first fortnight of october, when the rations were already reduced to 356 grammes, and hater on to 250 grammes of bad bread. Add to this dark picture the find of the firm, and themselves suffering from the effects of the torrential rains. France has always been decread as to our position. I know not why; but the truth will one day prevail. We are conscious of having done our duty.

Private Letters from the Thentre of War. I hav read your political builetin of the 1st of Oc-

Private Letters from the Theatre of War. An American lady, long resident of Boston, but now of Paris-a distinguished artist, who is still pursuing her studies and doing her work amidst the turmoil of the siege, and who is following the sortie parties to gather fresh materials for her paintings-writes every ten days per balloon to her husband, who was compelled to return to this country on im portant business. In a letter of recent date she

writes as follows:--Writes as follows:—

I am doing something in painting every day. There is scarcely anything thought of but the war, the siege, and to get enough to eat, and to make a fire. This week our portion of meat for each grown person is cut down to about one-eight of a pound per day, and will soon be to one-tenth of a pound. It is thought there will be fresh meat about a mouth longer. Now people begin to eat horse meat freely. Two weeks ago horses were sold for ten cents each, or given away, for want of food. Now these same horses would oring 300 francs to eat.

without the provinces. He is waiting for guns to be made. He caded for subscriptions for 1,500 more already filled for 1,000. A large number are to be delivered by November 15.

There are several hundred thousand Frenchmen learning rapidly to be soldiers. But I hear that General Trochu does not intend to make any great attack before the last of November. It has certainly been a great thing that the French have kept of the bombardment of Paris aimost six weeks. The forts and the boats on the Scine have aismounted the batteries as fast as the Prussians have mounted them.

iem. I went outside of Paris, as far as the village of I went outside of Paris, as far as the village of Issy, during the last great combat, when it is supposed that the French lost 500 and the Prussians (who got in between two or three fires) 1,200. I saw the smoke and flash of the caunon, the movement of the troops and the burning of the palace of St. Cloud. I met some of the Prussian prisoners as they were being marched into Paris. All Paris is working to keep off the Frussians, and, when all is ready, to make a grand attack. I shall not be surprised if we keep along about like this for several weeks longer. I think Paris can stand the siege for three months longer by living upon rice, &c.

Last Sunday Mr. Français, Mr. Cordier and son, Rosa Bonheur's stater and husband, all dined with me. They all seemed to enjoy it very much and said I had a delicious little dinner.

No charcoal is to be bought; coke and coal are scarce, and very little gas is allowed to be ourned. The streets are so dark and still that I am almost affaild to go out with the borne in the evening at seven of clock. I do not need to go out otten. Paris is very quiet and orderly. Mr. Cordier is having his statues packed to send to New York as soon as the war is over.

MODES OF LIVING IN PARIS-HORSE MEAT AS GOOD As venison.

A young Bostonian, writing home to his friends

under date of October 30, says, in relation to his mode of living:

We have been lacking in nothing but butter, and I don't know when I have had so lew troubles on my don't know when I have had so lew tronoles on my mind, and if the lasts much longer I shall positively grow fat. It seems that it is not Paris which is blockaded, but the rest of the world. What will the gless do for Paris fashions this winter? We pay ten sous aplece for eggs and lard is four francs a pound. We are to dine to-day on a roast strion of horse. Its odor flits the house, but the flavor of the meat is like that of venson.

that of venison.

The piaces of amusement are all closed, but on Sunday, the 2d, there was a concert, and there has been a theatrical ropresentation for the benefit of artists. We should like to look into the world around us, but no one is permitted to go up into the tower to see what is going on outside the walls.

HOW THEY GET OUT OF PARIS.

The following extract is from a letter received from a lady now in London, dated Saturday, the 5th

Mr. and Mrs. —— escaped from Paris this week. They were obliged to purchase a carriage and horses, for which they paid 1,000 francs, and drove themselves to flouen—about four days' journey. There they disposed of their team for 150 francs and took the ratiread. They were obliged to leave all their effects behind, as all the Americans do who are permitted to leave Paris. All my baggage, with the exception of one trunk, is in that city. Provisions ception of one trunk, is in that cary. Frovisions were growing atarmingly scarce before we left. Two and one-half pounds of meat, twice a week, was the regular allotment. Soups are made from horses and daily distributed among the poor. The cavairy at Metz were obliged to go on foot because their horses had to be used to keep the soldiers from starva-

The according payer opened the jaws of his dirty materiment, there was a prelatory ratting thum on the kind payer opened the jaws of his dirty materiment, there was a prelatory ratting thum on the kind payer opened with the decided and payer opened with the decided and the kind payer opened with the decided and the ward and the kind payer opened with the decided and the ward and the kind payer opened with the decided with the would have turned the hair of pious issued waits gray, and gestures were made and mints given that would have curried the hair of pious issued waits gray, and gestures were made and mints given that would have curried the hair of pious issued waits gray, and gestures were made and mints given that would have curried the hair of pious issued waits gray, and gestures were made and mints given that would have curried the hair of pious issued with the would have curried the hair of pious issued waits gray, and gestures were made and mints given that would have curried the hair of pious issued waits gray, and gestures were made and mints given that would have curried the hair of pious issued waits gray, and gestures were made and mints given that would have curried the hair of pious issued waits gray, and gestures were made and mints given that the mentions and the performance of the gang to like with the decided and the provided with the course of the gang to like the provided with the decided and the provided with the decided with the decided with the decided with the decided

feeblest oescription, interlarded with small jokes and pointiess nuecdotes. Then we had a scene, "Pour ies Bleases," as well played as it could be by Favart and coquelin, an act of "Horace," and two acts of "The Misanthrope." The actresses were morning dresses, and the actors the tal-coat and whate kid gloves of society, the effect of which when imported into classical plays, was extremely depressing. Manbaret, struggling in such a costume with the part of a fine old Roman father, was painfaily ill at ease, and the limition of the scene was of course entirely lost. Mile. Agar brought the performance to a close by singing the "Marsellaise" as she alone can sing it, though she too evidently felt the loss of that conventional costume which, as a neighbor remarked to me, "makes her show her fine arms." The manify and moving strains of the great chant seem particularly appropriate in Mile. Agar's month, for, with her swarrhy skin, burning black eyes, and wild gestures, she looks the very impersonation of that spirit which Rouget de Pisie first translated into melody. Many times a day has the song been heard during the last three months; but it has lost hone of its effect, and the audience visibly tiembled with excitement when the trumpet-like chorus arose.

As an experiment the opening of the theatre was

visibly bembled with excitement when the trumpetlike chorus arose.

As an experiment, the opening of the theatre was
a great states, so great that not a place was to be
had three hours after the performance had been
annouaced. I only got more through the kindness
of a member of the government, and athough the
house was literally crammed full there were enough
people turned away from the doors to have fined it
over again.

over again.

It has thus been made clear that the Parislans still require amusement, and next Sunday there is to be a great theatrical revival, when will, I hope, not despise the graces of scenery and wardrobe.

Murder of a Nun in Paris. [From the Glasgow Mail, Nov. 5.]

A beleaguered correspondent writes from Paris:—
I regret to chronicle a very sad affair—perhaps the only serious offence that has disgraced the much tried Paris since its investment. From the opening of the slege, the Sisters of Charity of the hospital Cochin have distributed every day, to all poor persons who cauced on them, mik for infants and the sick. A woman who lives in the neighborhood did not come for her usual supply the other day until a very late hour. She was informed by the Sisters that by this time very little mikk was lett, but that they would give her all they could spare. Her vessel was taken from her, and afterwards forturned three-quarters full. The woman became angry and insolent and uporatised the nums for not keeping for her a proper allowance, as she came regularly every day. She went off, threatening with nively menaces the Sister w ose duly it was to distribute the mik among the poor. Next day she came hack at the ordinary time, and seemed angrier even than before, shouting, "I must pay of that nun!" On the third day she contrived to instinuate herself—perhaps not loo gently—into the passage that leads into the kitchen of the Sisters and then, snateming a despisability for maxing a despisability for maxing a despisability for maxing the poer and table, she waylaid her charitable foe. When the Sister had finished her distribution of food and returned to the kitchen the woman plunged the kulle imposed her distribution of food and returned to the hitchen the woman plunged the kulle imposed her distribution of food and returned to the breast, the effect being to injure facality one of her lungs. For three or four days the poor nun lingered; on the fifth she ded.

Napoleon's Prison. A beleaguered correspondent writes from Paris:

Napoleon's Prison.

Dr. Max Hirsh, editor of the Gewerkverein, has (Nevember 4) just been tried at Berlin for having published an article in his paper complaining of the manner in which the ex-Emperor has been treated at Withelmshohe. The article stated that Louis Napoleon, who was the chief cause of the war, had been received by the Prussian government with all the honors due a ruling sovercign, and that it almost looked as if the government intended to bring him back to Paris, adding that such a proceeding would deeply offend public feeling in Germany. The government prosecutor characterized this article as an insuit to the King, who had personally ordered Napoleon to be sent to Wineimshose, and directed all the arrangements for his treatment there. The deenes was conducted by Dr. Lasker, one of the most eminent members of the "national liberai" party in the Prassian Chamber. He said that it was notorious that the subject discussed in the irrition had been unfavorably commented upon in various chasses of society, and a newspaper was evidently justified in expressing the opinions of men as to whose patrictsm there could be no doubt. No adustion was made to the King in the article, which was solely directed against the policy of Prussia and her government. Its enter object was to oppose the alleged plan of restoring Napeleon to the throne, and this was an actior which in a constitutional State, the government, and not the King, must be made responsible. As for Dr. hirsch, he had, as a memoer of the North German Bund, supported the government in every question that related to the present war, and his looked as if the government intended to bring him As for Dr. hirsch, he had, as a memoer of the North German Bund, supported the government in every question that related to the present war, and his newspanor showed thin he was an ardent patirot. To this the government prosecutor replied that he readily acknowledged the patriotism of Dr. Hirsch, but that he had lassified the King all the same. Ultimately the tribunal sentenced the unfortunate editor to two months? Imprisonment.

Strasbourg Cathedral.

Strangers are naturally much more anxious about the cathedral than about anything elseeven the ruin of hundreds of houses; and to the Minster are their first steps directed. And they are right, for shops and dwelling houses can be readily rebuilt, but what living man could bring back the glories of such an enifice as this masterpiece of Erwin von Steinback! I was right glad to find that the injuries sustained, though con-literable, are not the injuries sustained, though con-literable, are not such as cannot be repaired. The cathedral has suffered most at the northwestern corner of the nave. Ourside, several of the small, slender columns, and much of the super-delicate tracery that makes the building look, to use Whewell's words, as though it, were enclosed in a case of woven stone, are knocked away; while in the window nearest to the wonderful "rose" of the western front there is a terribly may yrent. The glorious painted glass filling verticity or y rent. The glotious painted glass filling every window of the clerestory, as well as the larger windows of the nave, betrays no end of holes, caused probably by small spiniters which have happly been powerless against stone. Some of the organ pipes have been broken, and the gaudily decorated case is defaced. The absurdly celebrated clock—a merce elaborate mechanical toy, which excites the astonishment of many who fall to appreciate the devely proportions of the bundang—is intact. The injury done to the most conspicuous ebject in the city, indeed, is very much less than could reasonably be expected; and it is manifest that the Germans must have taken immense pains to avoid the historical edifice, the glory of a city which they intended to make their own.

Many of the houses round about the Cathedral bear marks of the enemy's guns, and a bootmaker's shop opposite the northwestern corner is completely gutted. Of the handsome theatre-the scene of the most affecting tragedy of the slege-little more than the outside walls remain. The six statues on the portico, however, representing Tragedy, Comedy. &c., still drape their mantles with dignity round their stony figures, though two of them have lost their heads.

Everywhere about the town are evidences of intensity of the iron hail poured upon the inhabitants' heads. Just above the front of a handsome shop is an aperture, and as you enter the place to make some little purchases, a little imp, recalling by his black eyes and white teeth the boys of Murillo, puts his head through the gap and grins at you with all his wide mouth. The fittle wreten is first cousin to the gamma de Parrs, and would dance on his lather's codin. As you Adnex about staring into the shops, where gaudy pictures of Turcos and zouaves are exhibited side by side with photographs of the ruins, you suddenly look through a wincow which reveals nothing but a mass of ruobish. The front of the nouse remains intact, but the interior has been burned to the ground. Sights such as this are to be met with in almost every screet of the town, and at every lew yards the progress of the loot passenger is impeded by long poles stretched from the curostones to the top of the ground door, denoting that there is danger to the masser-by from the insecurity of the house. In the kiever plate it is far different. One side of the place, forming the Musee, is completely burned, and here, as in other comparatively open places, the ruins are neaped some four or five feet high. In some quarters the destruction of property has been on a suocessile scare. The whole distinct between shop is an aperture, and as you enter the place t rains are neapen some four of property has been on a wholesale scale. The whole district between the Canal des Faux Remparts and the outer tortifications—that is to say, all the streets, long and short, which communicate with the Steinthor, the Forte de Saverne and the Porte Na-

wide and narrow, which communicate with the Steinthur, the Porte de Saverne and the Porte Nationale, are in ruins.

Loughly estimating the extent of the devastations on a pian of the town, I should say that one-eighth has been knocked to pieces, and I can readily believe an inhabitant's staement that 600 houses have been burned. The destruction is not so complete as at Eazelles, but it is even more appaining. There are wide tracks, especially near the gazes, where not one stone is left standing on another. There are gaps, which, except for the heaps of bricks on the ground, are as open and uncovered as a bare need, the walls have manifestly been gradually disabled to pieces by repeated blows, brain from beam, stone from stone. Occasionally the lower floor has been saved; sometimes a little room has been unfouched; frequently the factes of the shops display the name of the late proprietor, and significantly wave over a mighty disaure.

In one or two spots an entire house has been strangely spared, and sometimes the fron hall has been content to break a lamp-glass or pick off a single letter from a name. In the midist of one mass of ruin I saw a piacard stuck upon a stick, announcing, as if in iroay, a "changement de domicite pine" cause de reparations;" and in another cass, underneat the doorplate of a house that was nothing but deor, was notice to the enect that "Monsieur in fel deneure provisourement Rue," Ac. The activity the tinabitants display in restoring their homes is wonderful. In the Steinbitase, the street which has most suffered, the skeieton of a brand new house is absolutely finished, although all around it is utter de-

tants display in restoring their homes is wonderful. In the Steinstrasse, the street which has most suffered, the skeleton of a brand new house is absolutely finished, although all around it is utter deolation. Not a month has yet clapsed remember, since Unrich capitulated. In Strasbourg there is none of the monotony of ruin seen at Baselles. There is, indeed, no hint to the variety brought about by human energy exerted in different degrees against common destruction. Several times i saw a woman at needlewock in the single habitable room of a ruined house which looked as though a gust of wind would level it with the ground. The pour

A German Pen For Bismarck to Sign With. The Prorzheimer Beobachter states that a presentation pen is being made which will be handed to Count Bismarck for signing the third and new peace Count Bismarck for signing the third and new peace at Paris. This chef downers—for so it must be called—is now ready, and we have just had it handed us for inspection. The pen is in the form of a long, thick, goose quid, and made of massive good. The holder is made unite smooth, so as to perint of its being readily used. The initiation of the ordinary quitipen is admirable, each individual feather being perfectly formed, and ornamented with engravings. The holder is thickly studied with brillants, which decrease in size towards the point of the pen. On the pen are engraved a count's coronet and the monogram of Count Bismarck. The importance of the work of this pen may be juriged of when it is stated that two skilled goldsmiths were hard at work upon it for more than five weeks.

Bismarck and the Counters.

The Precurseur d'Anvers of November 1 gives the following in an extract from a letter of the Count von Bismarck to the Countess:—"The people of Berlin must not be impatient. Before the first days of November it is impossible to attack Paris, seeing that not before that time can all that is necessary in the way of guos. &c., be on the spot; but as soof as they are the attack will begin—they may be certain of it."

Commercial Consequences of the War. A statement was given on Saturday of the extent to which our trade with France has been affected during the past month by the war. It was shown that the declare! value of our exportations of certains petitie! atticles of British and Irish produce and manufacture to that country had fallen from £595,779, their amount in september, 1893, to £181,8225. The more than a fourth of their normal amount. The annexed figures embrace similar details with regard to Germany which are equally adverse and likely to be more felt because our regular trade with that country is larger than that with France. In Septembe, 1899, the total sent that with France in the country is larger than that with France in the country is larger than that with France. In the one £595,633. Happily the difference has been more than neutralized by an increase of subments to America and the East; but, so far as the war is concerned, the returns now presented in relation to France and Germany show fairly the injury it has indicted on us. Yet both countries are ready to visit us with the reproach that we are fattening upon their struggles because we have supped about £10,000 worth more coal and £7,000 worth more horses to France during the month, with, perhaps, also about £50,000 or £50,000 worth of extra arms and ammunition: during the past month by the war. It was shown

and ammunition:—
EXPORTS TO GERMANY. | Alkali | £15,089 |
Coalo	\$15,089
Coalo	\$15,089
Coalo	\$16,051
Coalon	\$189,072
Do, manufactures	\$146,115
Earthen ware	\$1,13
Fish—nerrings	192,962
Hardwares	\$36,018
Horses	\$5,300
Linen yaru	\$47,218
Do, manufactures	\$44,344
Machinery	\$26,923
Coalon	\$26,000
Coalon	\$

ITEMS FROM AUSTRALASIA.

Our newspaper files from Australasia, dated at Melbourne on the 10th of September, supply the 101lowing interesting news mail details of our telegram

The Melbourne Argus of the 10th of September publishes the following facts:—The intelligence received by the last mail of the commencement of a war between France and Prussia symewhat startled Victorians from their habitual propriety, and since then very little has been either thought of or talked about save the probability of Great Britain's being drawn into the struggle.

Not for more than twenty years has such a wet and inclement season as the present been experienced in Australia. At the Maimsbury reservoir the outlet works are

every day getting into a more dangerous condition in consequence of the heavy floods, the water pour-ing in torrents over both byewasnes, and great lears are entertained of the safety of the main embank-ment.

are entertained of the safety of the main embankment.

In the neighborhood of Melbourne comparatively little injury has been sustained, but in the country districts there has been no such visitation as now labs, and in some instances the floods have been unprecedented, while for the first time the Mountaics and the some instances the floods have been unprecedented, while for the first time the Mountaics for traile by the inundation of the line at Kellor and Rochester.

The imports to the port of Melbourne from the 1st of January to the 13th August are valued at 21,984, 05, the exports from the port during the same period of last year amounted to £3,95,424, while the exports were £7,751,957. The decrease in the imports during the present year amounts to £501,619, while that in the exports is as high as £920,610; making a total falling of in commercial operations of £1,122,229.

The gold exported from the port of Melbourne

The gold exported from the port of Melbourne from the 1st January, 1859, till the week ending 1sth August, amounted to 995, 195 ounces; while this year it does not exceed 855, 554 ounces; notwithstanding that the transhipments of New Zealand g 11 have sensibly increased, while a quantity of Tasmanian sensibly increased, while a quantity of Tasmanian gold is also included in the returns for 1870. With the exception of Major General Chute and his staff, the Bridsh forces have taken their final de-

nis start, the intest offices daye taken their man de-parture from the colony. The arrangements made for the embarsation of the troops stationed in Mel-bourne, as well as the conlingents from the other colonies, were carried out successfully, and the whole body—over 500 in all—has let tour shores.

A royal commission appointed to inquire into and report with reference to the carrying on of noxious trades in the neighborhood of Meibourne paid saveral rounds of visits to the tanneries, soap and candle manufactories, piggeries, slaughter houses, &c., in the metropolitan district, and found these estao isaments to be in a very unsatisfactory state as regards cleanliness.

Never before have there been so many royal com-missions in existence in the Australian co.ony at the same time.

missions in existence in the Austranan co.ony at the same time.

The population of Victoria, on the 30th of June, 1870, numbered 723,353 persons.

One of the most audacious mining swindles ever attempted in the colony has been perpetrated at Baharat. Two miners from Castenmane, named Cawson and Hanna, cook possession of an old and worthless reef, and by the clever application of a quantity of god leaf imparted to the stone exposed in the drives a rically auriferous appearance. They succeeded by this device in imposing upon two of the leading brokers of Baharat, Messrs, Gavin and Forsier, and many other men of experience who inspected the mines were also deceived.

General retrict was caused by the death of Mr.

Forsier, and many other men of experience who inspected the min-s were also deceived.

General regret was caused by the death of Mr. Claud Farie, sherinf of Melbourne, who expired on the 224 of August. Mr. Farie, though not much past the prime of life, was an old coonist, having come out to victor, at a very early age. He was one of a family of twenty, and was the son of Mr. James Farie, the owner of a large coal-bearing property near Gasgow, Scotland.

Mr. James Marshall, solicitor, a colonist of sixteen years' standing, duel at Melbourne on the 17th August. He was one of the oldest members in the colony of the Masonic fraternity, having been Master of the Ancient Lodge of Edinbarg Mary's Chapel as early as 1830. He was subsequently poetfaureate of the Conongate Kluymining Lodge, charman of the Law Committee of the Grand Lodge of Scotland and a Knight Templar.

A shocking case of child murder had taken place

Scotland and a Knight Templar.

A shocking case of child murder had taken place at Sandridge. The victim was a boy, about two years of age, and the murderer his stepfather, Edward Marwood Elvon, lately engloyed as a waiter in notes. The child was the litegitimate son of a young woman named Darbyshire, whom Elton had recently matried.

The annual show and sale of horses at the Melbourn Royal Horse Bazaar was very successful. The draught horses were in magnificent condition. Some of the prices realized at the sale were very high, particularly those for Vanquisher and Slack Printe, two magnificent specimens of the clydesdate horse, the former a recent importation) bringing £375 and the latter £550.

The Rev. Isaac Moore, S. J., who has been prefect

The Rev. Isaac Moore, S. J., who has been prefect of studies at St. Patrick's College, Melbourne, for four years, in icaving for Europe by the outgoing steamer, was presented with a complimentary address and bandsome present in token "of the high esteem in which he has been held during his residence in the colony."

Bularat is henceforth a city. The proclamation Mr. Joseph M. Megson, professor of music, and for many years connected with the musical pression in Tasmania, died at Meiburne on the 18th of August.

of August.

Mr. P. F. G. Barry, late on the staff of the Melbourne Argus as a reporter, and a writer of ability, for some time connected with the Tasimama press, was found dead in his bed at the Melbourne. Club Hotel, Melbourne. An inquest was held, and the jury tound that the deceased poisoned himself with aisenic.

Considerable reductions have recently been made by the several colonial by the several colonial governments of Australiais in their coarges for intercolonial telegraphic mes Sagus.

The German bark Victoria, the first vessel char-The German bark Victoria, the first vessel char-tered in manburg to convey emigrants to Tasmana, arrived in the river Derwent on the 21st of August, after a protracted passage of 120 days. The mani-grants number, including a little stranger which ar-rived after leaving port, 187 persons.

A letter from 10k0hama, Japan, reports as fol-

lows.—A subscription has been raised by local European residents for the relief of the suncrers by the face explosion of the steamsing City of Yedo. Eleven firms have already subscribed \$10) each, and others are ready to join in. The finid will be administered by the English and American Consuls.

MEXICO.

The Health of President Juarez-Distinguished Visitors-The Free Zone D custon-The Tchuantepec Ship Canal-Views of the President-Affairs in the State of Guerraro.

MEXICO CITY, NOV. 4, 1870. The four absorbing topics of the week are the health of the President, the Free Zone, Tehuantepeo

Canal and districtes in Guerrero.

With regard to the former the medical faculty, it is said, have agreed upon the seat of his disease and are st diously administering remedies int nded to stimulate and reinvigorate the nervous system. His condition is very much improved of late, although he has occasional days of extreme lassitude and laborious breathing. Ep to the present time he has not been able to return to his duties at the palace, or, in fact, but recently to leave his sick chamoer, and, as a whole, the public mind is far from being sa isfled that he is yet out of danger. His immediate friends and cabinet associates represent that he is entirely out of danger, but the medical faculty of the-city, with some of whom your correspondent has conversed, seem to have the tiea that a recurrence of the attacks are quite probable. No greater misfortune could happen to this republic than the death of Presiden' Juarez at this time, especially as the revolutionary elements have been placed at liber y by the amnesty law, and as the opposition party are said to be determined that M. Lerdo de Tejada

shall not succeed to the Presidency.

General Porario Di z. who is it in the same State as the President, viz., Oaxaca, was among those who awaited at the residence of the President on the 17th and 32d ult. the result of the attacks, and it is said that Negrete, who had but just been re-leased from prison, called during the day to express

With reference to the Free Zone the discussion during the week has been quite extended. Mr. Emelie Velesco, of Matamoros, well known at Brownsville and on the Rio Grande, appears to be the special champton of its continuance, while the deputies from Nuevo Leon and Councila are not only adding, but desirons of its commutance and extention into their States, and the opponents of the present administration, with a few exceptions, are generally in favor of its continuance. Mr. Velasco, is should be said, is an administration man, as well as several others who strongly oppose his abolishment. One of the city press of yesterday's issue devotes the greater part of two columns to sustaining the Zone, on the ground that, it not having been proven that the national Treasury is insured thereby. hs abolishment would depopulate the Mexican bo der, citing the declared fact that before its existence Mexicans along the Itio Grande passed over into Texas to reside, but on its establish-ment returned to Mexice and have made their homes there. On the other hand, Mr. Romero, Secretary of Treasury, occupied the greater part of two days with his speech in tavor of the abolishment "Zone" and acquitted masen with distance tion and honor. His representation of the effects of its continuance to the nation was conclusive and exhaustive. He spoke not only for annied, but for the Executive.

I extract and translate from his speach the following:-In the discussion on the question of the Free Zone a year ago, when the bases for the formation of the tariff were approved, it was given to be understood more or less directly, and has been so repeated in the present discussion, that the opinion of the Executive opposing the Free Zone originated either from fear of the neighboring nation, which had expre-sed a desire that said zone subuild cease, or from extreme condescension towards that same nation. It is to be supposed that those who believe such a thing are not acquainted chiner with the disposition of the Executive or the tendencies of the human heart. In order to proceed in this manner it would be necessary for the Executive to renounce all compliance with my man saire I dates and to abdicate every sentiment of patriotism and and to abdicate every sentiment of partiotism and even every sentiment of personni dignity. In order to sacrifice the interests of the nation, the waters and prosperity of a portion of his inhabitants, the decorum and dignity of the republic, by reason of an excess of fear and servilism it would be necessary to present, not only every patrones sentiment, but even the dignity of freemen. The chief of the mation, who was not intimidated when an time colosial power of France attempted to subjugate the republic is not the man to be intimitated obtained a friendly and neighboring nation makes a trait and amoughe manniestation. It the Executive should show his fear or the servilism of which he is accused, or even a sign of sacrificing the interests of the nation to a foreign interest, for which to be reviled in the republic, he would be despised by the same nation in whose behalf he should have made such a sacrtice. The practical knowledge with a have of the United states, it having been my fortune to reside eight years in them, makes me feet sure that if the public functionary of Mexico, who by service defer-

ence towards that nation should satisfice the legitimate interests of his country, he would meet with nothing but contempt and reduce.

There is scarcely a nation which knows how to appreciate patriousin and the infilment of duty better than the United States. With this conviction, is there anyone who can beneve in good fatta that ignoid or little patrious sentiments may have been those which lead the Executive to express an opinion contrary to the tree zone.

In order to conclude I will reproduce the ideas of the Executive in respect to the Free Zone, in these terms:—

terms:—

Fig.—The Free Zone, such as exists now, is a privilege which the constitution promints, and which is prejudicial to a part of the same State of Taumanipus and to the whole nation.

which the consideration promining and we have an privilege which the consideration promining and we take whole had not the same State of Tamanipan and to the whole hation.

Second—The government of the Union is bound to manago the situation of the immediatate of our frontier that it may not be inferior to that of their neighbors, and privileges which may be necessary shall be consider them.

Thro—In order to obtain this copies the free Zone is not absolutely indispensable.

Falch—Even in case that Congress should think convenient to rathy this it cought to be regulated in such a manner that graphilerests of the interfor commerce of the republic should be at the will of the obterminations of the legislatured of a State.

Falch—Even in case that Congress should think convenient to rathy this it ought to be regulated in such a manner that graphilerests of the interfor commerce of the regulation of the regulations of the legislatured of a State.

Falch—Even the development of the Free Zone to other States, and capegally to those which have no frodher, would bring with it messecomble evis.

The free fan anterport Cannal bill comes up again in a capegally to those which have no frodher, who has suggested the sprixing out of certain arthries which might be considered ambit nous by capitalists and the interested pathing generally, both in Mexico and the United States. This action on the part of the Fresident certainly indicates that he yet retains full mental powers, and that his comprehensive incelligence has grasped the whole question of a remaintended in which capitalists and the surface of restrictive or ambiguous committees in a special well-per chain for first falch of the Capitalists in the world over. Such is the capacital will be necessary to recommend the to explanitists the world over. Such is the capacital will be necessary to recommend the to explanitists the world over. Such is the capacital and the commercial will be necessary to recommend and appointed two commissioners from the bepartment of the cannal

The condition of the State of Guerrero is at this moment uncertain. It is tunored that General Alvarez, the oid epeny of Jimmes, has accepted the position from the government to loan the federal troops. The following has been photished here, but not believed as yet to be genamic.

NATIONAL ARMY, GENERAL OF STRADET!

Understanding that the federal force when are to add the

NATIONAL ARMY, GENERAL OF STRINGS, Oct. 23, 1870.

Understanding that the federal forces which are to high the gov remeat of General Arise will be ordered to this city for the purpose of occupying it, in virtue of the bottlene chargeneits which have arised in this state, and fearing that they may treat me with unjustimate vicence which only my enemies could promote for the purpose if exercising some vengeance, i have thought best to which may bright an explicat, notwitostanding my painful trainisty, to order to history my personal safety. I have the humor of term undicating this to you in order that you may not think for a moment that I take app part is the successes of this fraction of the republic, and to the end of renerating my protestations of occilence and respect to the supraise overcare.

Independence and heerty.

General Loneza telegraphs that he arrived with his forces in Brayos on the 1st of November, with-

his forces in Bravos on the 1st of November, with-out naving met with anything worthy of note during

The roads are very unsule from Mexico to

A NOBLE MISSION OF CHARITY.

The St. Joseph's Hospital, at Paterson (better known as the Sisters' Hospitan, was during the past year admitted 227 persons. Of these 102 have been cared, 5s relieved, 4 were incurable, 20 died, and 37 remain under treatment. At one that during the summer every room in the banking was eccupied and some patients and to be placed I the stable. The sisters, anxions to meet the increasing requirements of the institution, are soliciting subscriptions for the erection of a new wing to the adoption. The Paterson people are generously responding to the early but in is hoped that benevoient people who reside in New York, and have himself tendered their assistance, will now he p along the good work. The character of the institution are not local strictly, and no matter where a min comes from, or what his creed, he is newly welcomed and cared for. remain under treatment. At one time during